

THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina: Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 13,709.

THE MORNING STAR

"BROKERS-IN-GENERAL." To the people of this city—That's what the waltz ads. are. They bring buyer and seller together—sometimes from the remote corners of the city, sometimes from adjoining blocks.

SERVIAN MINISTER IS GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS BY AUSTRIA

Action Taken is Equivalent to a Declaration of War, as Serbia Did Not Subscribe to The Hague Conference. Patriotic Demonstrations Continue in Vienna and Large Crowds Gather Before the War Office and Cheer Officials

RUSSIA INFORMS GERMAN MINISTER THAT SHE WILL INTERVENE IF SERBIA IS INVADED

Italy Declares Her Intention to Side With Austria if Trouble Results in War—Rumor of First Encounter Between Forces Reaches Vienna—Servians Fire Upon a Vessel in Danube River Bearing Austrian Infantry—Fire is Returned

London, July 26.—Today's developments appear to furnish new proof that Austria is determined to make war on Serbia. The possibilities of a general European war seem greater than ever has before confronted the present generation.

The Serbian reply to the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was an acceptance of almost all the imperious demands, except that Austrian officials shall participate in the investigation and fix the responsibility for the anti-Austrian propaganda. Serbia proposed an appeal to the powers at The Hague for the settlement of this feature.

Notwithstanding this humiliation of surrender, which was more than Europe expected of the proud little nation, the Austrian government today gave the Serbian minister his passports, which may be construed as a virtual declaration of war.

Austria committed an act of war by arresting the Serbian general of staff, General Putnik, near Budapest. A formal declaration of war is not expected because Serbia is not a party to The Hague convention, which requires this.

Iron-clad Censorship. The suspension of all parliamentary and judicial instances has been decreed in Austria and an iron-clad censorship has drawn a cordon of secrecy around the country.

Even now the Austrian armies may be closing in upon Serbia and launching a sudden blow, as Japan did when she sent her fleet against the Russian ships without warning.

While Austria announces a "partial mobilization" the Austrian ambassador at London has issued a significant notice to all Austrians liable for service to return home. The same degree of secrecy which Austria has imposed has been established in Russia also, therefore it cannot be known what military preparations are in progress there.

The Russian government has permitted messages to go forth quoting the St. Petersburg papers as considering intervention inevitable and demanded by the popular sentiment.

Germany has informed the other powers that she considers the Austria-Serbian quarrel concerns those nations alone. If any other power takes it up, she declares, serious consequences must follow.

According to the Daily Telegraph, the German ambassadors at the capitals of the triple entente—London, St. Petersburg and Paris—when asked to press their governments to act as a check on Austria, replied simply that they would forward the request.

Germany Would Check Russia. The German government invited the cabinets of London and Paris to their utmost to keep Russia in check. An official St. Petersburg message says hopes still are entertained there that peace may be preserved.

British admiralty issued orders tonight keeping the British fleet in readiness for war.

Summary of Reply. Serbia's reply to the Austrian ultimatum is summarized as follows: First, Serbia agrees to the publication in its official journal of the formal declaration by the Austrian government condemning the subversive propaganda and deploring its fatal consequences, regretting the participation of Serbian officers in this propaganda and warning all Serbians that rigorous proceedings will be taken in the event any persons guilty of such violations.

Second, Serbia agrees to communicate this declaration to the army in the form of an order of the day. Third, it promises to dissolve those societies which may be considered capable of conducting intrigues against Austria. Fourth, revision of the laws governing the press. Fifth, dismissal from the army and navy of officers and the removal also of civilian officials whose participation in anti-Austrian propaganda may be proved. The Serbian government, however, protests against Austrian officials taking part in the inquiry. Sixth, the Serbian government asks for an explanation as to just what part the Austrian officials are to be called upon to take in the inquiry into the Sarajevo plot and it is announced that Serbia can only admit such participation as would be in accordance with international law and neighborly relations. Seventh, to sum up, Serbia accepts all conditions and demands of Austria which makes reasonable proposals regarding the participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry. It does not give its formal refusal to this point, but confines itself to asking explanations. Finally, if the Austrian government finds this reply inadequate Serbia appeals to The Hague tribunal and to the powers which signed the declaration of 1908 relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Serbian government, the note continues, "cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character such as are common in all lands and escape official control. It expected to be invited to co-operate in the investigation of the Sarajevo outrage and was ready to prove by deeds the earnestness of its action against all persons concerned."

Further on the note says: "The government condemns all aspirations to detach from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories which form a part thereof. It regrets that certain Serbian officers and officials, according to the Austrian communication, have participated in these."

War Virtually Declared. Vienna, July 26.—No declaration of war has been issued and it is believed no such declaration will be issued at the Hague conference. The sending of his passports to the Serbian minister, M. Jovanovitch, by the Austrian Foreign Office, however, is deemed equivalent to a declaration of war. This action was taken today in the report that the Serbian minister had left Vienna yesterday being incorrect. M. Jovanovitch will leave immediately. In his absence the Russian ambassador will take charge of Serbian interests.

Italy has informed Austria that in the event of an armed conflict with Serbia she will adopt a friendly attitude in accordance with her relations with the Triple Alliance. Proclamations have been posted ordering partial mobilization. The Austro-Hungarian bank has raised the bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent, and the committee of taken today in the report that the Serbian minister had left Vienna yesterday being incorrect. M. Jovanovitch will leave immediately. In his absence the Russian ambassador will take charge of Serbian interests.

France Holds Back. The Neu Frec Presse says the Minister of Finance will raise \$60,000,000 for the immediate requirements and adds that negotiations between the powers for localization of the conflict will continue. It was said by one diplomat today that "France has no intention to expose herself too much on Serbia's behalf."

The imperial decree issued yesterday gives the government enormous powers to ensure the secrecy of its measures. The authorities are entitled to quote all letters. Only telegrams approved by the censor can be dispatched. Newspapers publishing details of military preparations or movements of military units are suppressed.

All the railways are guarded by sentries with orders to use their arms on any person who fails to stop when commanded. The prospect of war is not regarded here as child's play. The Serbians put 400,000 men into the field during the Balkan wars. Both officers and men are passionately patriotic. It is expected that Serbia will attempt to hold the front along the Danube and the Drina, with only a few forces, while

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ARREST OF ASSASSIN WHOSE DEED LED TO POSSIBILITY OF WAR IN EUROPE; THE TWO RULERS MOST CONCERNED



ARREST OF PRINZIP ASSASSIN OF ARCHDUKE AND WIFE.

This illustration includes the first picture to reach America of the actual arrest of Prinzip, the assassin who shot Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife to death at Servalora, Bosnia. The slayer is seen struggling in the hands of his captors, while the populace and soldiers are frantically running in the street. Latest pictures of Emperor Francis Joseph, the aged ruler of Austria, and of King Alexander of Serbia are also shown. The double assassination led to Austria's ultimatum to Serbia and the prospect of a general war in Europe.



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA. KING ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

FAIRFAX HARRISON TO GIVE TESTIMONY

South Atlantic Congressmen Await Result

LAST MOVE A SURPRISE

Southern's Decision to Built Coal Pier at Charleston Shows That Company Ready to Make Concessions, Says Tillman.

Washington, July 26.—Congressmen from the Southeastern Atlantic States tonight were awaiting with much interest the testimony of President Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway, who is to appear tomorrow before the sub-committee of the Senate naval affairs committee which is investigating alleged discrimination of the Southern Railway against ports south of Norfolk in coal rates.

The announcement of N. A. B. Thom, general counsel for the Southern Railway, that the company immediately would construct a coal pier at Charleston, S. C., came as a surprise to the sub-committee Friday and is regarded by Senator Tillman, who instituted the present investigation, as an indication that the Southern Railway is willing to grant concessions.

"The Clinchfield is already building a pier at Charleston," said Senator Tillman. "The Southern has made many promises heretofore. It has been in control of the Virginia coal fields for ten years without affording an outlet at Charleston, but I think the company is sincere in its promise for an immediate outlet. The Southern bought the Magnolia cemetery site for a pier just the day after the Senate passed the resolution for an investigation of Southern coal rates and I think the South is about to enjoy privileges it should have had long ago."

The coal rate from the Virginia coal fields to Charleston is \$2.05 a ton for coal to be used locally and \$1.40 a ton for coal which is to be transhipped. This is the same rate that Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Virginia coal consumers enjoy at tidewater in New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and other ports north of Norfolk. Charleston is much nearer than New York to Cuba, which consumes a large amount of coal.

RAIN AT GREENSBORO.

Greatly Relieves Suffering from Heat Wave—Temperature, 104.

Greensboro, N. C., July 26.—Rain here this afternoon brought relief from one of the two hottest days of the year. The maximum temperature was reported by the government station at 104, which equalled the record established in June, this year. A dispatch from Lumberton, N. C., tonight says that the government station there reports a maximum temperature of 108, two degrees hotter than yesterday.

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CONGRESSMEN ARE ANXIOUS TO QUIT

Constituents Urge Them to Return Home for Politics

SENATORS NEED A REST

Republican Members of Upper House Announce Their Intention to Rush Trust Legislation—Politics Calling.

Washington, July 26.—Members of Congress are hearing from their constituents, urging them to get through with their legislative business as soon as possible and come home to look after their political fences. This applies to more than thirty of the Senators as well as to the Representatives, for this Fall comes the first general election for United States Senators under the seventeenth constitutional amendment.

Many Republican Senators have signified their intention to rush the delayed trust legislation, most of them explaining publicly that Congress is tired and that statesmen are not in condition to do their best work. "We need a rest" is the declaration of the Republicans; likewise it is the slogan of some of the Democrats. It is an opinion secret, however, that behind the desire for rest, it is a desire on the part of Republican Senators as well as the Democrats to doff the toga for campaign togs.

The work of exterminating rats is being intensified in special districts, all of which are adjacent to the river front. The rat catch for the past week according to official figures given out today was 8,500. Three infected rats were reported today.

The first case of plague was reported here, June 27.

DANIELS ORDERS REFORM IN NAVY REGULATIONS.

Abolition of Imprisonment for Desertion is One of Features.

Washington, July 26.—Abolition of imprisonment for desertion from the navy in times of peace was ordered today by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Bluejackets who overstay their leave or commit similar breaches of discipline will be dismissed summarily instead of being sent to prison while men who become dissatisfied and want to quit may have an honorable discharge by merely refunding certain enlistment allowances. This reform has been under consideration by the secretary since he came into office. He announced today that the navy now had practically a full quota, 51,348 enlisted men, compared with a shortage of more than 4,000 eighteen months ago, and that the time to take the step had come.

ALL Wilmington Assemblies. At that gayest of places—Lumina—advertisement.

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TROUBLE AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN ULSTER COUNTY

CAILLAUX TRIAL A REMARKABLE ONE

Parisians Looked Upon It as Daily Melodrama

TWO DUELS SCHEDULED

President of Court and One of His Colleagues on Bench Will Cross Swords As Result of Remark Made in Court.

Paris, July 26.—Parisians look upon the trial of Mme. Henriette Caillaux, for the killing of Gaston Calmette, as a daily melodrama. There have been mysterious diplomatic papers and elusive photographed love letters to give mystery to the case.

Two women have striven against each other—Mme. Caillaux, who thrilled the court room with a confession of her emotions before she shot Calmette, and Mme. Gueydan, who moved her hearers still more strongly by the tragic testimony of a deserted wife.

Joseph Caillaux, former premier, now leader of the radical groups which govern the republic, sprang at once to the defense of his wife, and has been confronted by another former premier, Louis Barthou.

Remarkable things have occurred at this trial, not the least being the threatened duel between the president of the court, Judge Louis Albane, and one of the other judges, Louis Dagouy. The duel awaits the decision of the minister of justice; meanwhile the judges pass each other scornfully.

M. Caillaux called the counsel for the Calmette family to terms for a suggestion made in the court room and people are now wondering whether the ex-premier and M. Chenu, who declared that he was not to be menaced, also will meet at the sword's point.

Germany Suggested. A heated suggestion of Germany was brought into court. M. Calmette had charged M. Caillaux with having betrayed French interests in the Morocco affair, and M. Caillaux told the jury that the Figaro, of which Calmette had been the editor, that Calmette had been the instrument of France's enemies in causing discord to the French capital.

"It is only letting cats out of transparent bags," the monarchists say. "We knew it all before, but now the squalling of the cats make everybody look."

High finance has had its place in the proceedings through the insistence of Caillaux's radical partisans that it was his pressing of the income tax that caused influential interests to use Calmette to break Caillaux in public esteem.

There is a cynical disposition in Paris to take the trial lightly, as something pre-arranged. The aged empress Eugenie, having listened to much talk about how the ministers and their wives lived and how the stage was set for the acquittal of Mme. Caillaux, rebuked the gossipers by saying: "No, I cannot imagine that the judges of France will act otherwise than according to their intellects and consciences."

The impression around the palace of justice, quite without the suggestion of improper influences, is that Mme. Caillaux will be acquitted or receive a short suspended sentence.

GARRANZA AGAINST A FORMAL AMNESTY YET

Is Disposed to Wait Until He is Fully in Charge

John R. Silliman, Personal Representative of President Wilson, With Carranza Doubts Rebel Chief's Intentions.

Washington, July 26.—Advices that General Carranza is not disposed to grant a formal amnesty in advance of his actual assumption of power reached Washington today from Constitutional headquarters. This, if insisted upon, may disrupt proposed peace conferences in Mexico at the beginning.

Provisional President Carbajal has been urged generally to obtain an amnesty and numerous offers have been made to him for support in case he cannot obtain proper guarantees for the lives and property of Huerta supporters.

Informal assurances came recently to the United States from Carranza that, excepting for those directly responsible for the murder of Madero and Suarez, he would not prosecute and Carranza has told Silliman that amnesty was an act of generosity not an act of surrender. He insists that

Washington, July 26.—Money from the Federal Treasury will be deposited in National banks throughout the country again this Fall to facilitate the movement of crops and promote business generally. Secretary McAdoo announced tonight he would put out approximately \$34,000,000, and that he stood ready to increase the amount to any extent to meet the country's needs.

The Secretary's estimate of what will be needed is based on replies from five thousand National banks to a recent Treasury Department circular asking whether any unusual demand for money was expected this year, and for what purposes. Last year the department inaugurated the custom of distributing funds in the crop-handling centers, depositing about \$35,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 Secretary McAdoo had decided to use for the purpose.

A statement from the department tonight said: "These replies (from the National banks) fully confirm optimistic bulletins of the Agricultural Department as to prospects for unusually large crops. They also indicate a decided promise

Three Men and One Woman Killed and Sixty Others Are Wounded

SOLDIERS FIRE ON MOB

Nationalist Volunteers Smuggle in 10,000 Rifles

SEVEN EXPECTED TO DIE

Excited Crowds Fill Streets Last Night—Some of Them Carrying Rifles—Soldiers Confined to Barracks to Prevent Trouble.

Dublin, July 26.—Three men and one woman are dead and more than 60 persons are in the hospital, wounded, as the result of a battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers late today firing on a mob on the streets of Dublin. Seven of the wounded are expected to die. Among them are three women and a boy of ten.

The affray was the result of a gun-running exploit of the Nationalist volunteers, aided by a mob composed largely of women and youths. A consignment of rifles said to number 10,000, was landed last night at Howth, nine miles from Dublin, from a private yacht. The Nationalist volunteers cut the telegraph wires and stopped travel on the Dublin roads and according to reports, sent away most of the rifles, together with 70,000 rounds of ammunition in motor cars.

A battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers was ordered to capture the arms today when the authorities heard the volunteers were bringing them into the city. The soldiers encountered a detachment of volunteers at Clonmel Bridge. Soon a great crowd collected and followed the troops jeering them and cheering for John Redmond and home rule.

Throw Bottles and Stones. Finally the mob began throwing bottles and stones, injuring several soldiers. To the attack the battalion replied with a scattered fusillade. In an instant the street was covered with wounded, while terrified men, women and children ran in all directions.

St. James Hospital is located only 200 yards from the scene of the affray and the wounded were quickly taken there, where four of them died. The soldiers and police seized a hundred rifles from the volunteers.

Excited crowds filled the streets of Dublin tonight, some of the men carrying rifles. The Borderers are confined to barracks to prevent the people from attacking them. A street car in which a soldier was riding was wrecked tonight but the soldier escaped. Further rioting is feared.

Among these seriously wounded in the affray is M. J. Judge, a prominent officer of the Nationalist volunteers.

Arms Landed at Noon. The arms were landed at noon today, instead of last night as first reported. A thousand volunteers marched openly from Dublin to receive the arms. After local police and the coast guards, who tried to prevent the landing were driven off the Dublin authorities sent sixty police to make a seizure. They later were reinforced by 200 other soldiers. When volunteers saw the mobilization most of them scattered through the fields. The police and soldiers tried to disarm the volunteers.

In the resulting affray revolver shots were fired by volunteers and a corpse (Continued on Page Eight.)

GOVERNMENT TO AID IN MOVING OF CROPS

Wilmington Will Get Slice of Federal Loan

Secretary of the Treasury Announces That He is Ready to Deal Out Thirty-Four Million Dollars to Aid the Farmers.

Washington, July 26.—Money from the Federal Treasury will be deposited in National banks throughout the country again this Fall to facilitate the movement of crops and promote business generally. Secretary McAdoo announced tonight he would put out approximately \$34,000,000, and that he stood ready to increase the amount to any extent to meet the country's needs.

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(Continued on Page Eight.)